

TENDRING RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1961

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C. P. HARVEY, Esq.

Vice-Chairman:

Mrs. M. C. WRIGHT.

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R. A. STENHOUSE, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health to the Urban Districts of
Brightlingsea, Clacton, Frinton and Walton, the Rural
District of Tendring and Assistant County Medical Officer.
R. D. Pearce, M.R.C.S. (Eng), L.R.C.P. (Lon.), D.P.H.
(left 30th April, 1961.)

G. W. YEARSLEY, Cert. R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Public Health Inspector.

J. SMITH, Cert. R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. I. Housing.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

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Miss V. G. HENAGULPH,
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June 1962.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the state of the Public Health in the Rural District of Tendring for the year 1961, having relieved Dr. Pearce in July. Included specifically is the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector as is customary in the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

During the year 391 cases of infectious disease were notified, including 337 cases of measles which accounts for the increased figures for infectious disease this year. The large number of measles cases is common to other districts and in fact for the County as a whole. There were 13 cases of scarlet fever, which were followed up in the usual manner for preventive purposes, as compared with 42 cases last year, and the incidence of whooping cough and dysentery has also decreased to 22 and 5 cases respectively as compared with 73 and 32 for last year.

The attendance at the County Clinics for the purpose of immunisation of infants and young children has been most satisfactory and the whooping cough vaccine, which is well accepted may account for the decrease in cases of this disease which can be so crippling to the younger children.

Deaths from cancer (all sites) has decreased from 56 to 47, there being fewer cases in males, and deaths from lung cases from a figure of 10 in 1960 to 7. On the other hand, deaths from coronary and cerebral vascular disease have increased from 78 to 97.

The incidence of Tuberculosis continues to decline.

It is hoped that the Council's house building programme will be increased considerably to meet both general needs and to enable people now living in unfit property to be rehoused; as it appears that progress in this field has suffered on account of the enormous amount of work involved in the new sewerage schemes.

In this connexion it is hoped that further consideration will be given to the construction of small sewage disposal plants, particularly in areas unlikely to be connected with main sewers for some considerable time ahead, which as well as relieving the strain on the cesspool emptying service and consequent disposal arrangements, will also encourage the building of new houses in suitable areas where communities already exist but are without any form of sewage disposal. It must be remembered that wherever a good supply of main water is available there must also be adequate means of disposal of the waste and with the increased use of water per head of population which is common throughout the country as a whole, this need will become greater as time goes on, particularly in the flat terrain which prevails to a great extent in this district.

The need for full consideration of the disposal of surface water arising from the construction of new roads and housing estates is likewise vital, and the recent overflow of cesspools due to flooding on a new estate in the district has demonstrated the importance of this matter.

In conclusion I would like to express my gratitude to the Council, the Public Health Committee, and Officers of the Council for their co-operation and advice during the year and to the staff of the Public Health Department my thanks for their excellent and devoted work.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. A. STENHOUSE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Area in acres	...	...	65,884
Population			
1961 Registrar General's Estimate			24,590
1951 Census	...	...	24,434
Density of population per acre		...	0.381
Rateable value	...	...	£ 212,151
Sum represented by penny rate (1961-1962)	...		£ 819
Number of inhabited dwellings (approx)	...		8,900
Census	...	...	7,431
Total live births	...	...	322
Live birth rate crude	...	...	13.0
Live birth rate corrected	...	...	14.6
Total still births	...	...	6
Total live and still births..		...	328
Still birth rate (per thousand)		...	18.2
Total deaths	...	...	356
Crude death rate	...	...	14.4
Death rate corrected	...	...	10.6
Death of infants under 1 year of age		...	9
Infant mortality rate - total		...	27.9
Infant mortality rate - legitimate		...	29.1
Infant mortality rate - illegitimate		...	-
Neo-natal Mortality rate ...		...	7.4
Early neo-natal mortality rate		...	15.5
Perinatal mortality rate ...		...	34.0
Number of illegitimate births		...	13
Percentage of total births ..		...	3.9
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			-
Maternal deaths (including abortion)		...	-
Maternal mortality rate ...		...	-
Total deaths due to cancer ..		...	47
Total deaths due to cancer of lung		...	6
Tuberculosis deaths	...	...	2

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Live birth rate	...	...	17.4
Death rate	...	...	12.0
Infantile mortality rate ...		...	21.4
Still birth rate (per 1,000 live and still births)			18.7

VITAL STATISTICS

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid year has decreased by 60.

The birth rate is slightly lower than last year and is therefore lower than the national average.

The still birth rate is below the national rate; and the infant mortality rate is above the national figure of 21.4 at 27.9, which is an increase on last year.

The death rate continues to be lower than the national average, that is 10.6 as compared with 12.0.

The principal causes of, and various ages at, death are given in the following tables:-

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1961

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	2
Syphilitic disease	--	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	--	1	1
Cancer (all sites)	19	28	47
Leukaemia	1	2	3
Diabetes	5	--	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system	41	46	87
Coronary disease	34	27	61
Hypertension with heart disease	4	1	5
Other heart disease	30	26	56
Other circulatory disease	6	9	15
Influenza	--	2	2
Pneumonia	14	7	21
Bronchitis	6	6	12
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	--	2	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	--	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1	3
Congenital malformations	4	3	7
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	10	18
Motor vehicle accidents	3	--	3
All other accidents	1	--	1
Suicide	1	--	1
	—	—	—
	181	175	356
	—	—	—

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1961

Under 1 year	9
5 - 14 years	2
15 - 24 years	2
25 - 44 years	5
45 - 65 years	61
65 - 74 years	90
75 and over	187
	—
	356
	—

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following figures show the number of infectious diseases which were notified in the district during 1960:-

Disease	Cases Notified	Cases to Hospital	Cases at Home	Cases Confirmed	Deaths
Erysipelas	1	-	1	1	-
Infective	2	-	2	2	-
Hepatitis					
Measles	337	1	336	337	-
Meningitis	1	1	-	1	-
Pneumonia	8	-	8	8	-
Puerperal	2	-	2	2	-
Pyrexia					
Scarlet Fever	13	1	12	13	-
Sonne					
Dysentery	5	-	5	5	-
Whooping Cough	22	-	22	22	-
 Totals:	 391	 3	 388	 391	 -

TUBERCULOSIS 1961

Age Groups of the four cases notified and two deaths during the year are given in the table below:-

Age Groups in Years	New Cases						Deaths		
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
25 -	35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	55	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
55 -	65	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
 Totals:	 1	 2	 1	 -	 1	 2	 1	 1	

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS SINCE 1954

Year	New Cases	Deaths
1954	12	1
1955	15	4
1956	4	1
1957	10	4
1958	9	3
1959	2	2
1960	10	3
1961	4	2

The following figures give the number of cases on the register at the end of 1961:-

Respiratory Male	40	Non-respiratory Male	15
Respiratory Female	30	Non-respiratory Female	11
	—		—
	70		26
	—		—

TOTAL: 96.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
ON THE SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND SANITARY
ADMINISTRATION OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLIES

The district is reasonably well supplied with mains water, only comparatively few areas of scattered development being without available water mains. All the mains water is supplied by the Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company and is distributed by the Company in seventeen parishes and by the Council in the remaining seven parishes of the western area. The Company has 104.4 miles of mains and the Council 43.5 miles. About 80 per cent of the population is supplied with mains water. Other than summer chalets and caravan sites very few properties have only communal standpipes, the bulk having direct supplies.

During the year the Company laid 1,229 yards of new mains and the Council 4,920 yards. The cost of laying mains in unserviced areas would be extremely high in relation to the number of properties and the revenue obtainable. Shallow wells are often unsatisfactory in quality and quantity and it is often difficult to know where to draw the line in the matter of cost. A recent indication is that of an approved scheme to lay 723 yards of 3" main to serve five properties in Spring Valley Lane, Ardleigh, at an estimated cost of £1,660. Government and County Council Grants will be forthcoming and the consumers themselves are contributing, but often there is not this willingness to contribute on the part of consumers.

This may well be the last full year (1961) for the Council to be responsible for the distribution of water in the western area as the Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company will be taking over all the Council's installations. There is inadequate pressure of water in the summer months in the beach areas of St. Osyth to properly serve all the seasonal use chalets and camping grounds established there and this is a matter that the Company, no doubt, will have to deal with.

Two samples have been taken for chemical and three for bacteriological examinations of the water from the Council's mains and were found to be satisfactory.

PUBLIC WATER MAINS

Dwelling houses and population supplied from public water mains.

Parish	Number of houses	Estimated population
Alresford	237	711
Ardleigh	288	864
Beaumont	87	261
Great Bentley	319	957
Little Bentley	55	165
Bradfield	203	609
Great Bromley	139	417
Little Bromley	17	51
Little Clacton	576	1,728
Elmstead	185	555
Frating	40	120
Lawford	556	1,668
Manningtree	183	549
Mistley	645	1,935
Great Oakley	212	636
Little Oakley	288	864
Ramsey	660	1,980
St. Osyth	937	2,811
Tendring	118	354
Thorpe-le-Soken	483	1,449
Thorrington	152	456
Weeley	291	873
Wix	174	522
Wrabness	101	303
	<hr/> 6,946	<hr/> 20,838

Samples collected from shallow wells still in use.

S - satisfactory. Un - unsatisfactory.

Parish	Bacteriological		Nitrate Nitrogen		Chemical		Total Samples	
	S	Un	S	Un	S	Un	S	Un
Alresford	2	2	-	1	1	-	3	3
Ardleigh	5	11	6	5	2	-	13	16
Beaumont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Bentley	1	5	1	-	-	-	2	5
Little Bentley	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	1
Bradfield	-	3	2	1	3	-	5	4
Great Bromley	3	3	1	3	-	-	4	6
Little Bromley	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Little Clacton	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Elmstead	3	2	2	1	-	-	5	3
Frating	-	5	4	-	-	-	4	5
Lawford	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Manningtree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mistley	2	-	-	1	1	-	3	1
Great Oakley	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Little Oakley	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Ramsey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Osyth	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	3
Tendring	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Thorpe-le-Soken	1	6	1	-	-	-	2	6
Thorrington	2	3	-	1	-	-	2	4
Weeley	5	4	2	1	-	-	7	5
Wix	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wrabness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	30	51	21	15	7	1	58	67

The following information about the Waterworks Company's supply has been given by Mr. W. A. Burrows, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.W.E., the Chief Engineer to the Company:-

"Practically the whole of the water supplied to the district was obtained from our Dedham Pumping Station, with some assistance from the Company's subsidiary sources at Lawford during the summer peak period.

The estimated quantity of water supplied to the area of the Tendring Rural District, which lies within the Company's statutory area, in the 12 months ended 31st December, 1961, amounted to 131.905 million gallons; an average daily consumption of 0.362 million gallons.

The total quantity taken for domestic purposes during the year was 53.319 million gallons; an average daily consumption of 0.146 million gallons. The total amount taken through trade meters was 78.586 million gallons; an average daily consumption of 0.216 million gallons.

The total number of connections (domestic and trade) made in the year to the Company's mains in the Rural District, amounted to 197, making a total number of 5529 connections on the 31st December, 1961.

Approximately 1229 yards of new main were laid in the Tendring Rural District during the year, making a total length 104.4 miles laid to the end of the year; also 622 yards of 3", 4" and 9" diameter main have been relaid in Clacton Road, Weeley.

Samples of raw water are taken quarterly, generally for chemical analysis only.

The monthly samples at each station are taken after aeration and chlorination and for these both the chemical and bacteriological results are given in the analyses.

In addition to the above, samples are also taken quarterly of all water stored in the Company's reservoirs, tanks and water towers. These samples are submitted for bacteriological examination only.

At the pumping stations where continuous chlorination is carried out, a test of the chlorine residual is made once per shift (i.e. every 8 hours) a residual of 0.2 p.p.m. of chlorine is maintained, if the chlorine residual falls below this figure the water is re-tested and if still low the chlorine dose is raised to give the required residual. This happens very rarely.

If samples taken from storage show high bacterial counts, then a repeat sample is taken and submitted to Dr. G. U. Houghton at the South Essex Waterworks Company's Laboratory at Langham for presumptive test, the results of which are known within 48 hours. If the high count is confirmed, the storage reservoir etc, is taken out of service while the contents are thoroughly sterilized with a fairly high dose of chlorine. This is done by injecting chlorine at the booster pump delivery and circulating the water through the reservoir on a closed circuit. The reservoir is then allowed to stand until the chlorine residual has returned to normal and is only brought into service again after another sample has been submitted for bacteriological examination and has been proved satisfactory."

TENDRING HUNDRED WATERWORKS COMPANY

DEDHAM WORKS - WATER ANALYSIS

Chemical Results in Parts per Million

		<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Minimum</u>
Colour		5	Nil
PH.		7.7	7.5
Electric Conductivity		1000	810
Chlorine present as Chloride		145	116
Hardness	Total	300	275
	Carbonate	270	250
	Non-Carbonate	40	15
Nitrate Nitrogen		0.2	0.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen		0.54	0.20
Albuminoid Nitrogen		0.01	0.00
Metals (Iron)		0.48	0.10
Turbidity		less than 3	Nil
Odour	very faint chlorinous		Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide		17	9
Total solids		890	520
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate		270	250
Nitrite Nitrogen	less than	0.01	Absent
Oxygen absorbed		0.25	0.05
Residual chlorine		0.20	0.00

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

		<u>1 day at 37°C</u>	<u>2 days at 37°C</u>	<u>3 days at 20°C</u>
Number of Colonies developing on Agar.		Minimum	0 per ml	0 per ml
		Maximum	1 per ml	5 per ml
			<u>Present in</u>	<u>Absent from</u>
				<u>Probable Number</u>
Presumptive Coli- aerogenes Reaction		- ml	100 ml	0 per ml
Bact. coli (Type 1)		- ml	100 ml	0 per ml
Cl. welchii Reaction		- ml	100 ml	

REMARKS

These samples are practically clear and bright in appearance, have a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and are free from metals apart from a minute trace of iron. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. It conforms to the highest standard of organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a water which is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

All samples were analysed by the Counties Public Health Laboratories.

TENDRING HUNDRED WATERWORKS COMPANYDEDHAM PUMPING STATIONSummary of Raw Water Analysis - 1961

	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Minimum</u>
Colour	Nil	Nil
PH	7.3	7.3
Electric Conductivity	950	800
Chlorine present as Chloride	160	100
Hardness	295	270
	270	250
	30	20
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.9	0.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.40	0.27
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.00	0.00
Metals (Iron)	0.28	0.12
Turbidity	less than 3	Nil
Odour	faintly sulphuretted hydrogen	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide	26	23
Total Solids	615	515
Alkalinity as calcium Carbonate	270	250
Nitrite Nitrogen	less than 0.01	absent
Oxygen absorbed	0.20	0.15
Residual Chlorine	0.00	0.00

FOOD

The premises at which food for human consumption is prepared or sold are as follow:-

Slaughterhouses	3
Cafes and Restaurants	29
School Canteens	8
Butchers' Shops	20
Fish Friers	3
Wet Fish Shops	7
Bread and Cake Shops	10
General Shops	86
Greengrocers	6
Ice Cream Vendors	146
Bakehouses	13
Milk Shops	21

The County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for the area.

UNSAFE FOOD CONDEMNED

The following foods were condemned and suitably disposed of to prevent misuse for human consumption:-

Cattle (included Calves)

	lbs
Carcasses and all organs (Calves 2)	120
Heads	315
Lungs	40
Livers	1,148
Spleens	6
Hearts	54
Thick Skirt	2

Pigs

Carcasses and all organs	603
Heads	50
Plucks	25
Livers	75
Hearts	17
Lungs	46
Legs	60
Trimmings	4
Forequarters	70

Sheep

Carcasses and all organs	279
Livers	11
Lungs	3

Other Foods

Fish	84
Tinned meat	77
Tinned milk	12
Tinned beans	19
Tinned peas	14
Tinned fruit	135
Tinned vegetables	206
Tinned fruit juice	18
Tinned rice	8

	lbs
Tinned beverages	3
Miscellaneous	56
Total:	1 ton. 11 cwts. 3 qrs. 4 lbs.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are three approved and licensed private slaughterhouses situated in Little Clacton, Tendring and Wix. The Little Clacton premises are the most heavily used. Using the Ministry's formula, the total amount of slaughtering represents the equivalent of 64 per cent of the meat consumed in the district. This is an increase of 15 per cent over last year.

Meat inspection is carried out 100 per cent and continues to involve regular Sunday and week-day evening duties.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1438	81	72	1562	1719
Number inspected	1438	81	72	1562	1719
Disease except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	2	6	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	110	5	2	13	70
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	7.64	6.17	5.55	1.21	4.47
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	.13	-	-	-	.34
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	15	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	15	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with cysticercosis	1.04	-	-	-	-

ICE CREAM

During the year 15 persons were registered to sell wrapped ice cream under the Essex County Council Act, 1933. The total number now registered is 146.

SHELLFISH (MULLUXAN)

During 1961, 887,110 oysters were passed through the purification tanks at Brightlingsea, which are under the control of the Brightlingsea and Tendring Shellfish Committee.

HOUSING

At the end of the year there were 66 occupied condemned dwellings. Many more demolition orders are likely to be made in the near future and there is an urgent need for the erection of more Council Houses to replace unfit dwellings. The most serious need is to erect more dwellings for elderly people, not only from unfit houses but from under occupied existing Council Houses. There are 379 genuine applicants for Council Houses and if all the needs are to be met at least 500 Council dwellings must be erected to provide for genuine applicants who cannot afford to purchase their own dwellings, the elderly and for slum clearance.

There has been much concern that the clearance of unfit dwellings from small villages will disrupt the desired and long established community life in them, unless small sewerage schemes are provided to enable new development to take place. There is also the need to provide good housing accommodation for farm workers who tend to leave agriculture for other employment in places where housing conditions are better. It is not in the best interests if skilled labour is to be lost to agriculture merely because of housing conditions.

Recently around 25 per cent of the dwellings in the village of Little Bromley have been condemned, but there are no sewerage facilities for the much needed new houses to replace them. There are already far too many cesspools in the district, causing far too much nuisance, and the provision of small sewerage schemes in a number of villages is the only satisfactory way, in this modern age, of holding on to the village way of life.

Pending village schemes, there seems to be no insuperable reason why the Council should not build groups of dwellings with small domestic treatment works as outlined in

Memorandum (1957) issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Housing progress during the year was as follows:-

New houses erected:-

By the Council	16
By private enterprise	115

Houses improved and/or repaired:-

With Discretionary Grants	21
With Standard Grants	50
By informal action	32
By statutory action	2

Number of houses demolished	44
Number of houses closed	4

Housing Act procedure:-

Demolition Orders made	63
Closing Orders made	5
Undertakings to improve and repair accepted	7

Number of families rehoused from condemned dwellings	11
--	----

CAMPING GROUNDS AND CARAVANS

Site licences have been issued under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, for 19 caravan camping grounds and 18 individual caravans, permitting in all the stationing of 2,168 caravans. There are still a number of residential and other caravans to be brought under the control of planning and licence procedure. Two "existing use" residential sites with 20 and 25 caravans respectively have been licensed, one of these for 4 years only. To what extent the sizeable holiday caravan sites have complied or will comply with the licence conditions will best be known when inspections are made in the coming season, the time when most of the licence conditions are due to be complied with.

The Ministry "Model Standards" have been applied with only comparatively minor modifications for all sites with more than ten caravans.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

With regard to paragraph (5) of the Ministry of Health Circular 1/62 concerning the Annual Report for 1961, the arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the district cannot be considered reasonably adequate. There are only about 45 per cent of the properties served with some form of main drainage and sewage disposal arrangements are far from satisfactory for 50 per cent of even these properties. The following table indicates the approximate number of properties and arrangements for foul water drainage and sanitary accommodation in the district:—

Parish	Properties	With some form of main drainage	With Cess-pools	With pail or chemical closets	Popu- lation 1951 Census
Alresford	300	—	170	130	640
Ardleigh	680	160	230	290	1999
Beaumont	140	—	50	90	382
Great Bentley	460	150	90	220	1214
Little Bentley	100	—	40	60	306
Bradfield	310	40	70	200	856
Great Bromley	290	—	90	200	925
Little Bromley	90	—	20	70	314
Little Clacton	600	470	50	80	1544
Elmstead	315	55	140	120	797
Frating	110	—	50	60	310
Lawford	650	520	80	50	1758
Manningtree	240	240	—	—	619
Mistley	780	700	30	50	2085
Great Oakley	280	80	80	120	824
Little Oakley	330	270	40	20	704
Ramsey including					
Parkeston	800	670	50	80	2258
St. Osyth	1180	410	390	380	1783
Tendring	230	30	50	150	970
Thorpe-le-Soken	640	520	50	70	1578
Thorrington	250	—	140	110	619
Weeley	380	80	120	180	900
Wix	240	20	70	150	637
Wrabness	230	—	100	130	412
Totals:	9,625	4,415	2,200	3,010	24,434

Unfortunately the district is for the most part flat and there is much scattered development. The laying of sewers is difficult and costly in that much deep trench work is involved to obtain falls, often in bad and waterlogged ground and many pumping stations and rising mains have to be provided. There are quite a number of parishes very rural in character and it will not be reasonably practicable to do more than sewer the nucleus portions of them.

The Council is well aware of the urgent need for more satisfactory sewerage facilities for the existing development and to make possible much needed new development. Good progress is being made with a £360,000 scheme, designed by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, for the parishes of Alresford, Great Bentley, Elmstead and Thorrington. All the sewers, pumping stations and rising mains involved and the sewage disposal works are scheduled to be completed by June, 1963. Work was completed on all rising mains and two pumping stations to take sewage from new chalets on the Bay Estate and large scale caravan camping grounds and chalets in the beach area of St. Osyth. A humus tank and other incidental improvements are being installed at the Thorpe-le-Soken sewage works. The Engineer and Surveyor also has in hand a large scheme for St. Osyth, another for Great Oakley and a sewage disposal works for Parkeston; and much detailed preparatory work has been done for the sewerage of Lawford, Manningtree, Mistley and Bradfield. These last mentioned areas, for the most part, have very old dilapidated and inadequate sewers and no treatment works.

It will be seen that the parishes of Ardleigh, Beaumont, Little Bentley, Great Bromley, Little Bromley, Frating, Tendring, Weeley, Wix and Wrabness are either entirely without sewerage facilities or are very inadequately and unsatisfactorily sewered. Apart from schemes which are in progress and in hand there is much need in these remaining areas to provide main drainage, at least so far as the nuclei of the population are concerned. Cesspool drainage for fully or partly serviced houses is unsatisfactory and creates many nuisances. There has been far too much demand for the Council's two cesspool emptying vehicles and the problem of satisfactory disposal of cesspool contents is well nigh insoluble. More vehicles merely means a greater disposal problem.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) Refuse collection is carried out weekly by direct labour in the parishes of Great Bentley, Little Clacton, Lawford, Manningtree, Mistley, Parkeston Area of Ramsey, St. Osyth, Thorpe-le-Soken and Weeley, involving approximately 5,500 properties. The remaining parishes with approximately 4,100 properties have fortnightly collections. During the summer months much additional refuse has to be collected from many caravan camping grounds and summer chalets, particularly in the parishes of St. Osyth and Little Clacton. The amount of refuse collected per annum is around 8,000 tons.

Two large 12/20 cu. yd. compressor type vehicles (diesel), four 12 cu. yd., side loaders (2 diesel) and one old 10 cu. yd. sid loader (part time) are in use. There are fifteen permanent men, drivers and loaders, engaged on refuse collection. One or two temporary men have to be engaged in the summer months to provide for holidays of the permanent men and to cope with the additional collections.

There are two good refuse disposal sites, one owned by the Council at Lawford and the other held on lease at Weeley, with sufficient space for another ten or more years. We are fortunate in having these two sites, probably now the only remaining available areas in the district suitable for large scale tipping. When these sites are worked out the Council may well have to give consideration to the installation of a very costly incineration plant or probably combine with adjoining districts to that end. These tips are largely kept under control by one man (part time) using a four wheel drive mechanical shovel.

The net cost of refuse collection and disposal for the year ended 31st March, 1960, was £12,975. The costs of £1,365 per 1,000 properties and £519 per 1,000 population compare very favourably with the national averages for both rural and other districts.

(b) The collection and sale of salvage materials has continued without cease since the war years. Bonus payments are made to all the men concerned on a tonnage basis to encourage increased efforts. Compared with the average collections by local authorities, whether large Boroughs, Urban Districts or Rural Districts, throughout the country, our waste paper sales for the year have been high at one ton per 1,000 population per month:-

The salvage sales for the year were as follows:-

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Mixed Water Paper	191.	9.	1.	14.	1,498.	14.	6.
Newspapers	111.	18.	0.	14.	951.	4.	0.
Fibreboard	21.	13.	0.	0.	221.	18.	3.
Ferrous Metals	7.	12.	0.	14.	56.	7.	9.
Textiles		9.	2.	8.	6.	14.	0.
	333.	2.	0.	22.	2,734.	18.	6.

This is the highest return on record for this district and exceeds last year by 48 tons and £469.

(c) The Cesspool emptying service has continued with two 800 gallon (diesel) vehicles in full time use. It has not been possible to cope with the large demand for this service and another vehicle has been ordered. But the disposal of cesspool contents is an increasingly difficult problem and emphasises in shocking manner the extremely urgent need for sensible sewerage facilities. Only the Public Health Department can fully appreciate the difficulty of trying to dispose of some $2\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons of cesspool contents per annum in a district where there are no disused gravel pits or natural soakage areas available and such very limited tankage at sewage works.

The charge for emptying a domestic cesspool is only a nominal one of 12s. 6d. per load or part load, but £1.10s.0d. is now charged in respect of trade premises and is more in keeping with the costs involved. The total number of loads dealt with during the year was 3,231 and the gross income £2,031. 15s. Od. Bonus payments are made to the drivers and mates to ensure the maximum efforts on their part.

SANITARY INSPECTION

The following is a summary of the principal inspections and visits made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year and the notices served:-

	Total Inspections	Notices Informal	Served Formal
Houses unfit	292	5	75
Houses unfit revisits	395	-	-
Houses with defects	66	7	-
Houses with defects revisits	46	-	-
Houses drainage	338	16	-
Houses sanitary accommodation	3	1	-
Houses overcrowding	-	-	-
Houses verminous or dirty	24	3	-
Clearance areas	11	-	-
Improvement Grants	133	-	-
Water supplies	204	30	2
Water Samples collected	130	-	-
Swimming Pools	1	-	-
Schools	1	-	-
Dairies	-	-	-
Food premises and food vehicles	47	6	-
Bakehouses	2	-	-
Factories	24	8	-
Shops	32	-	-
Camping Grounds and Caravans	109	7	-
Beach huts and shacks	1	-	-
Infectious disease enquiries	35	-	-
Food Poisoning enquiries	11	-	-
Refuse Tips and deposits	110	3	-
Premises inspected for rats and mice	970	1	-
Polluted rivers and ditches	37	9	-
Sewage Works	2	-	-
Ice cream premises	20	-	-
Piggeries	10	-	-
Slaughterhouses	508	2	-
Nuisances from animals	20	-	-
Contractors or owners interviewed	104	-	-
Fowl pest	5	-	-
Flooding	79	2	-
Miscellaneous	233	4	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>4,003</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>77</u>

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS, VERMIN, MOTH, ETC.

No premises had to be treated during 1961.

RODENT DESTRUCTION

The Council undertake the destruction of rats and mice to all types of property in the district. Domestic premises are treated free of charge, trade premises are charged on a cost basis for each treatment, and farmers are given yearly contracts with treatment as necessary each month. The number of farm contracts in operation at the end of the year was 90.

The work has been carried out by one operator using a small motor van for transport and has included the Council's own sewage works, sewers and refuse tips, but in view of the increasing farm contracts another operator is to be engaged.

During the year 970 premises were inspected and 793 infestations dealt with.

FACTORIES

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

Part I of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Reg- ister (2)	Number of Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	78	22	8	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Totals:	83	24	8	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found					Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)	
	Referred						
	Found (2)	Reme- died (3)	To H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	By H.M. Inspec- tor (5)			
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(b) Unsuitable or defective.....	7	7	-	5	-	-	
(c) Not separate for sexes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals:	8	8	-	5	-		

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Sections 110 and 111

Nature of work (1)	Section 110				Section 111 (5)
	Number of Outworkers in August list re- quired by Section 110 (1) (c)		Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	
	(2)				
Wearing Apparel Making etc.	13	-	-	-	-